

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
entirely British and Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
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7, and 8, Old Bond Street, W.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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now Open to Motor Traffic
Ford Cars will get there every
time. Prices \$1,650 Complete.
Ready to Run.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.

No. 17,916.

號六十六百九千七萬一第

日五初月九年卯乙

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1915.

三拜禮

號三十月十年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Oct. 13th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. ANSHU.
Oct. 19th.—Europe (via Negapatam), per s.s. ATLANTIQUE.

TO DEPART.

Oct. 12th.—Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Meiji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle (Wash.), and United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. TACOMA MARU.
Oct. 14th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.
Oct. 16th.—Siam, Straits, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. PAUL LEROY.
Oct. 16th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. ANSHU.
Oct. 21st.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 3 p.m., per s.s. MALTA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " " 15 "
3.00 " to 8.10 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 8.00 " " 15 "
8.00 " to 9.00 " " 10 "
9.00 " to 9.15 " " 15 "
9.15 " to 9.30 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 19th June, 1915. [1012]

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21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL
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Special terms to monthly guests.

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A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 feet 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 " 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 23 " 24 " 34 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Crane.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 460 feet. 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 56 " 66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 " 28 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimomoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 368 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 55 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [606]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:

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STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS,
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KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Cokes or
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HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE
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TELEPHONE No. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914.

AGENTS. [44]

SOUTH

MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Saiton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "RAKAI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	4th Class Fare	1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	4th Class Fare
Shanghai (S.M.S. Ste.)	Shanghai (S.M.S. Ste.)	Shanghai (S.M.S. Ste.)	Shanghai (S.M.S. Ste.)	Shanghai (S.M.S. Ste.)	Shanghai (S.M.S. Ste.)	Shanghai (S.M.S. Ste.)	Shanghai (S.M.S. Ste.)
Y 14.00	Y 11.00	Y 7.00	Y 4.00	Y 14.00	Y 11.00	Y 7.00	Y 4.00
Y 11.00	Y 8.00	Y 5.00	Y 3.00	Y 11.00	Y 8.00	Y 5.00	Y 3.00
Y 8.00	Y 6.00	Y 4.00	Y 2.00	Y 8.00	Y 6.00	Y 4.00	Y 2.00
Y 6.00	Y 4.00	Y 3.00	Y 1.00	Y 6.00	Y 4.00	Y 3.00	Y 1.00
Y 4.00	Y 3.00	Y 2.00	Y 1.00	Y 4.00	Y 3.00	Y 2.00	Y 1.00
Y 3.00	Y 2.00	Y 1.00	Y 0.50	Y 3.00	Y 2.00	Y 1.00	Y 0.50
Y 2.00	Y 1.00	Y 0.50	Y 0.25	Y 2.00	Y 1.00	Y 0.50	Y 0.25
Y 1.00	Y 0.50	Y 0.25	Y 0.10	Y 1.00	Y 0.50	Y 0.25	Y 0.10
Y 0.50	Y 0.25	Y 0.10	Y 0.05	Y 0.50	Y 0.25	Y 0.10	Y 0.05
Y 0.25	Y 0.10	Y 0.05	Y 0.02	Y 0.25	Y 0.10	Y 0.05	Y 0.02
Y 0.10	Y 0.05	Y 0.02	Y 0.01	Y 0.10	Y 0.05	Y 0.02	Y 0.01
Y 0.05	Y 0.02	Y 0.01	Y 0.00	Y 0.05	Y 0.02	Y 0.01	Y 0.00
Y 0.02	Y 0.01	Y 0.00	Y 0.00	Y 0.02	Y 0.01	Y 0.00	Y 0.00
Y 0.01	Y 0.00	Y 0.00	Y 0.00	Y 0.01	Y 0.00	Y 0.00	Y 0.00
Y 0.00	Y 0.00	Y 0.00	Y 0.00	Y 0.00	Y 0.00	Y 0.00	Y 0.00

* Russian Train Time is 28 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and thus leaving Chang-
chun at 11.20 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At
Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsiching (the finest sea-side resort in
North China), all under the Company's management.

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at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL STEAMING CO. & EXPRESS TRADING CO.;
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NIPPON YUEN KAISEN, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial
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THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

[468]

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NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1916 ... \$ 2.00
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Ports ... 2.00
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Hanna Rion ... 4.50
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The House Fly, A Slayer of Men,
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Nursing Orderlies, Fitzwilliams ... 4.50
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Anatomy and Surface Markings,
Fitzwilliams ... 8.50
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E. Pritchard ... 2.75
Post-Mortem Methods, M. Beattie ... 8.50 [14]

WISEMAN, LTD.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND:

THIS SEASON'S JAMS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACK CURRANT
AND APRICOT.

60 CENTS PER 1 LB. JAR.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1915. [19]

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(FURUKAWA GOMEI KWAISHA TOKIO.)

SILVER AND COPPER:

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF ASHIO AND OTHER NINE COPPER AND GOLD
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SILVER BULLION, COPPER INGOTS, TILES AND SHEETS, BARS,
BOTH OF COPPER AND BRASS.

CABLES AND WIRES:

Every Kind for Electrical Use.

COALS:

Sole Proprietors and Sole Agents for
SHAKANOO, MUTA, ARATE, NAKAZU, SHIOGASHIRA, SENSUI,
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COLLIERIES.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO.

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TEL. No. 810. No. 20, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [845]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1014]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET
SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, 67 and
17.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [508]

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,
1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [1045]

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager. [28]

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL, most Central Location within
the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshment
Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under
European Supervision. A First-Class String
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to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for
Shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

Telephone 197.

Telegraphic address: "COMFORT."

[20]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone
in Every Room, prompt connection maintained
by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine.
Rooftop Garden and Social Rooms. European
Kitchens meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager. [38]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL
is now OPENED under NEW
MANAGEMENT. The place has been re-
novated throughout and entirely refurnished.
Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,
a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round.
LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING
ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under
experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,

Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phenix," Macau.

1st February, 1915. [137]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Situated on the British Concession,
Shameen,
The only European Hotel in
Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special

attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management

of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. EYLS.

[1045]

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction

and are backed by a

GUARANTEE

for

FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS
INVITED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[31-3]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!



ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

JUST RECEIVED:

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [1043]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & C.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[45]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

979

DRIVING PAIN

Have you a pain anywhere in your
body?
Is it a little pain or a big pain? Does it
torture a single nerve or does it grind
and rack your entire being?
Isn't it foolish then to be driven by
pains or aches, big or little, when you
can drive them away yourself, any or
all of them, by simply rubbing in some

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM?

Under the influence of this great
remedy, aches and pains are bound to
melt away. Immediate relief is afforded to
headaches, backaches, earaches,
toothaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and
sciatica. A tortured world is made free.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

[1050-32]

PLAGUE PREVENTION IN
MANCHURIA.GREAT WORK FOR CHINA BY A
CHINESE.

The following summary of the steps
taken to fight plague in North Manchuria
has been sent for publication by Dr. Wu
Lien-teh, M.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.),
Director and Chief Medical Officer of the
Plague Prevention Service. The report
is dated, Harbin, September 30th, and is
addressed to the Minister for Foreign
Affairs, Peking.

Sixteen cases of Bubonic Plague (with
thirteen deaths) occurred in October, 1914,
in the Transbaikalian Province seventy-five
kilometres west of the Chinese frontier
town of Manchouli. It may be remem-
bered that the great pneumonic plague of
1910-1911 originated near this spot, and
more cases occurred during the autumn of
1911 in the same neighbourhood. Plague
made its appearance during the past year
in the southern provinces of China, in
Japan, India, Siberia, Hongkong, Shang-
hai and elsewhere, but Manchuria remain-
ed entirely free. This makes the fifth con-
secutive year in which the pest has not
occurred throughout these provinces.

The need of exercising the strictest vigil-
ance over this much dreaded disease,
where it may be reported, is apparent to
all, and I have to record with gratitude
the close co-operation of the medical staff
of the Chinese Eastern Railway, headed
by Dr. Jasensky, in this respect.

Several deaths simulating those of a
serious epidemic disease not unlike Pneu-
monic Plague were reported from our ter-
ritory bordering on Korea. Chinese
medical officers were at once sent to in-
vestigate, and the Ministry of the Interior
was in constant touch with us regarding
the progress of the disease. Considerable
anxiety was shown by our Government
and by the Russian and Japanese authori-
ties, but we were able to report that the
epidemic was one of typhus, and this was
confirmed by Japanese medical men de-
spatched to the spot by the Korean
Government.

These and other outbreaks reported now
and then from various parts of the country
emphasize the need of taking every pre-
caution during the most unexpected of times,
and justifies the existence of our hospitals,
not only as units of a comprehensive
scheme for the prevention of plague but
also as bureaux of information on this and
similar epidemic diseases. In this con-
nection I may state that our medical offi-
cers and staff are trained to meet all con-
tingencies, and our hospitals, especially
that at Harbin, are well equipped for the
proper study and control of such diseases.
I left Harbin on July 15th for my annual
summer trip of inspection to the hospitals
at Samsung, Lahassu and Tachelo. I
found that the medical officers had all done
their work satisfactorily, and considerably
improvements had been made as a result of
three years' experience. I found that
although much colossal ignorance still
exists, the people are more willing to listen
to talks on simple home hygiene.

The completion of the new Isolation
Block at Tachelo Hospital this summer
adds considerably to the accommodation for
patients there. Owing to the frequent
occurrence of serious eye-diseases, to which
I drew attention in last year's report, I
have stationed two male medical officers at
Tachelo, the duty of one being to look care-
fully into this important question. Mr.
C. H. Luk was sent to the gold mines at
Kuma, situated two days' journey up the
river, to inquire minutely into the causes
of this terrible mishap to so many of our
strong and otherwise healthy Shantung
coolies, and to find means by which it may
effectually be put a stop to. His report
has not yet reached me, but I have no
doubt that once our local authorities and
mine-owners co-operate with our staff, not
only will hundreds of useful lives be pre-
served annually, but also a huge economic
loss may be averted.

The Women's Medical Department at
Tachelo under the care of Mrs. Weng
Sung-yung, who succeeded Mrs. Yeh in
July, continues to make steady progress.
This department is supported entirely by
funds contributed by the local police
authorities, who have given us every facili-
ty in the prosecution of our work.

At our main hospital in Harbin, excel-
lent work has been done during the past
year. Although the wards in our Plague
Compound are empty, they are ready at
all times for the reception of cases. Those
allotted for general hospital cases have been
much used, especially for the treatment of
surgical cases. Operations are performed
almost daily, including major ones on the
head and abdomen, for cancer and other
malignant growths, plating of bones and
plastic operations. Cases of small-pox,
typhus, erysipelas and other suspicious
cases of epidemic disease have been ad-
mitted into our isolation blocks, and our
has in fact served as the principal isola-
tion hospital for the reception of infec-
tious disease in this large city.

We have fitted up a museum, in which
are displayed plague specimens, all pos-
sible apparatus for dealing with an out-
break of plague, models of the principal
sanitary appliances recommended for use
in this country, pathological specimens,
which passed through the hands of our
medical officers, mosquitoes, flies, and other
insects associated with disease in the
North, and other interesting objects. We
have all facilities for carrying on detailed
bacteriological investigations.

MISDEED OF CATTLE DISEASE.

In the research department we have not
been inactive. The absence of plague in
these regions has not allowed us the full
opportunity, but our experiments on
animals have been continued. The mystery
of the fatal disease reported from the
upper Sargari regions, which annually
kills hundreds of cattle and horses, and
often man, through the bite of a large fly,
has been cleared up recently. This mat-
ter may be briefly mentioned here. Last
June, a severe outbreak of epidemic
disease among horses and cattle was re-
ported from the Manchuria Agricultural

Development Company's farm in the
Fushin Prefecture, and three of the coolies
employed there also died of it. A fourth
man showing signs of the disease was
sent by steamer to us in Harbin, but
he died the night before arrival. His
body was removed to our mortuary and a
post-mortem examination made. From
microscopical examinations, cultural
growths and inoculation experiments upon
animals, we came to the conclusion that the
disease was Anthrax (known popularly in
Russia as a Siberian pest), and that the
part played by the large house fly was
purely a mechanical one. In other words,
the mode of infection from animal to man
is direct, as opposed to indirect in the
case of malaria. I have instructed Mr.
Hershbarger, the Veterinary Surgeon, to
visit Fushin at the end of summer and
make further observations on the habits of
this fly.

The number of out-patients treated at
the different hospitals during the past
year may be summarized as follows:—

Harbin	15,395
Samsung	3,684
Tachelo	7,231
Lahassu	1,333

The above figures do not include Out-
patients, private patients and those of other
nationalities treated by us. I am glad
to say that at stations like Samsung and
Lahassu, where our hospitals offer the
only facilities for medical treatment, the
Russian military authorities, merchants and
those engaged in the steamer traffic have
asked for our medical service, to which
they are always welcome.

In Harbin Hospital alone, 408 in-
patients were admitted, most of whom re-
quired surgical operations of one kind or
another under anaesthetics.

PERSONNEL OF THE SERVICE.
The following comprised the principal
personnel of the Service during the past
year:

Mr. Wu Lien-teh, M.A., M.D., B.C.
(Cantab.), Director and Chief Medical
Officer.

Mr. H. de Luca (Commissioner of Customs),
Lay Director and Treasurer; left on
furlough, April 15th.

Mr. Paul Grevedon (Commissioner of Customs),
Lay Director and Treasurer; from
April 16th.

Dr. Chen Sze-pang, M.B., B.C. (Cantab.),
Senior Medical Officer, Harbin, up to June
18th, when he left to accept the post of
Medical Officer to the Isolation Hospital,
Peking.

Mr. F. E. Reynolds, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.),
Bacteriologist; resigned on December 12,
to join the British forces in Europe.

Dr. J. Wingdon Chun, M.B., M.C.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., joined the Service on
January 8th, appointed Senior Medical Of-
ficer, Harbin, June 18th.

Dr. Luk Chun-huan (graduate of Peiyang
Medical College)—Senior Assistant Medical
Officer, Tachelo.

Dr. Tang Tsung-nien (graduate of Pei-
yang Medical College)—Assistant Medical
Officer, Harbin.

Dr. Lin Chia-swee (graduate of Army
Medical College)—Assistant Medical Officer,
Lahassu.

Dr. Hu Shih-liang (graduate of Union
Medical College Peking)—Assistant Medical
Officer, Samsung.

Dr. Hu Shin-liang (graduate of Peiyang
Medical College)—Assistant Medical Officer,
Tachelo.

Mrs. Weng Sung-yung (graduate of
Women's Medical College, Fochow)—
Female Medical Officer to the Women's
Department, Tachelo.

Dr. Shih Chi-liang (graduate of Union
Medical College, Peking)—Joined Septem-
ber 16th, Assistant Medical Officer, Harbin.

Mrs. Tsao Feng-hui—Chinese—Matron,
Harbin Hospital.

Mr. Wang Kwo-liang, Principal
Dispenser.

Dr. Frank Hershbarger, D.V.M., gradu-
ate of the Kansas City College of Veteri-
nary Medicine appointed Veterinary Sur-
geon to the Heilungkiang Government, is
affiliated to the Service, and his salary and
expenses incurred in the prosecution of his
work are contributed directly by that
Government.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.STATEMENT BY MR. ASANO AT
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

At the thirty-fifth general meeting of
the shareholders of the Toyo Kisen
Kaisha Mr. Asano, the President, re-
peated the detailed statement made to
the chief shareholders at the Imperial
Hotel on the 23rd instant as to his negotia-
tions with the P.M. Steamship Company
for the purchase of its vessels. Mr. Asano
spoke in a hopeful tone of the prospects
of the Company's business brought about
by the European War and the opening of
the Panama Canal. He felt confident the
Company will witness a rapid develop-
ment as a result of its rapidly develop-
ing San Francisco line after the withdrawal
of the P.M. steamers. The President
then referred to the fact that in order to
undertake the transport of cargo on the
San Francisco line he has chartered four
cargo-boats, and that while the Tenyo-
maru and the Chiyomaru had secured
an average income of ¥350,000 per voyage
during the previous business term, the
average income of these steamers had
increased to some ¥300,000 of late, and
even as much as ¥330,000 was secured
for one voyage. Various causes might be
given for this favourable state of things,
but it was chiefly due to the fact that the
Company had maintained the line with
large steamers for several years at a loss.
As compared with the previous term, the
revenue from cargo increased by 53 per
cent, and that from passengers by 40 per
cent.

The following statement of accounts was
submitted and approved:—

Yen.	
Profits	601,520.93
Loss brought forward from the previous term	137,918.79
Balance	463,602.14
Reserve	31,000.00
Dividend (seven per cent. per old share and twelve per cent. per new share, per annum)	422,500.00
Carried to the next term	10,002.14

CHINA THE OLD AND THE
NEW.

The writer of the chatty notes in the
London Evening News, over the signature
of "The Londoner," has the following to
say about the latest political sensation in
China:—

Two or three days ago I was bewailing
my fancy that China, in the shrinking of
the world at war, had come too easy to
us. I recalled the delictious duchess who,
when her world of powdered wigs was
taken with the belief that the day of
wrath, the end of things was nigh at
hand, told her friends that she meant to
sail for China and be out of it.

Now, once again, we are in peril of
the end of things, the end of all things
good and pleasant. If the Boast have its
way with us—why, then, no more England.
I do not think I should be in the mood
to pack up and go: I do not want to live
longer than a country which grows very
long to us in its dangers. But if I thought
of death, China would be no haven. The
war has already touched it; the war may
roll that way before the end. Those who
dream of world-dominion have not for-
gotten that China is upon the map.

And yet it is only in sad, too reason-
able moments that one brings reason to
thinking about China. Leave for a while
the cable messages from Hongkong and
Shanghai: China soon slips back into
perfumed and brocade mystery. In
vain does my political almanac try to teach
me that China is the name of a constitu-
tional republic with a minister-president,
with a parliament of gentlemen who wear
silk hats and frock coats, that there are
electric tramways in Tientsin and tele-
graph lines along the country roads. I
do not really believe these things about
China.

I would rather believe the tea-chests in
the old-fashioned shop where I buy my tea.
The tea-chests are still there, in all their
exotic beauty, in spite of this talk of
republics and telegraphs. If China were
changed as they say, surely my tea would
come over in something severe and
modern, like a Tate's sugar-box, which is
a Puritan thing, but not an ugly one, or
else in a tinned-iron drum, which is
detestable.

So long as the tea-chests remain on my
tea-chests shelves, so long I shall hold to the
comfortable belief that nothing has
changed in China. Only the sight of a
newspaper will trouble me. There is talk
nowadays of making an Emperor out of
this shadowy President of a Chinese re-
public. Almost it unsettles me, for the
cunning correspondent has given a little
of the right Chinese flavour to his
messages.

If there were a Chinese President, his
name might well be Yuan Shih-kai. A
beautiful name like a dragon brodered on
yellow silk. These newspaper advertise-
ments, these Legal Notices wherein Op-
penheimer changes his name to Oliphant,
where Hoggenheimer is translated as
Howard—how they vex me. At least let
us agree that China has not come to that.
Her President may put off his beautiful
garments and clothe himself in the sullen
Westminster fashions. Yet he signs Yuan
Shih-kai, in lovely tea-chest characters,
with deft strokes of a brush dipped in
Chinese inks.

Also you will remark that even the cor-
respondent at Peking cannot pretend that
a Chinese gentleman is at his ease while
he imitates Monsieur Poincaré or Mr.
Wilson. His frock-coat frets him: his
silk hat oppresses. To make him a con-
vincing figure you must say that the
Chinese President is but a chrysalis that
is to change into a purple emperor.

If there were such a President he would
certainly speak like this one. They make
him say that if sovereign power were
thrust upon him he should certainly fly
from the country, that his sons are in-
competent chaps, not one of them fit for
a corporal's stripes. In such fashion,
according to the ancient rules of Chinese
courtesy, a President would make it known
that he meant to be an emperor.

Yet it cannot be so. The tea-chests tell
the truth. There is no Chinese republic
with an ugly banner of five stripes. There
is a Flowery Land, a Middle Kingdom in
whose middle is the porcelain palace where
an Emperor of the Great Pure Dynasty
sits nodding his head gently, his man-
darins about him. He is cousin of the
sun and the moon, he is lord of heaven.
His banner is yellow with the blue dragon
of five claws. There is no Chinese
republic.

A loyal subject of King George, I have
yet an affection for the republicanism of
Mr. John Milton. But I would not have
China a republic. It is pleasant to think,
in these tumults of western change, that
I have my tea in painted chests, my ginger
in strange jars, from a land where
change is not, where all the matters that
vex us were settled long ago by sages who
wrote down, once and for all, in the un-
changing tea-chest characters, the classical
rules of life and wisdom. It is not with-
out a reason that we troubled western folk
have loved the willow-pattern plate. There
upon the willow-pattern plate is the calm
picture of China. That little bridge is
not an engineer's bridge for a railway-
train: the little people who pass over it
are not off to the cinema theatre: the cir-
cling birds see no telegraph-lines below
them in that clear air. For this is China,
and only by tea-chest do I want news of
her.

"FROM HIS ADVERSARY"

GERMAN AIRMAN'S WREATH FOR PEGOU.

An incident illustrating the universal
esteem in which the late M. Pegoud was
held, even by his enemies, is reported
from Belfort.

A German aviator flying at a great
height over Chavannes-sur-l'Etang (an
Alsatian commune on the old frontier)
dropped a wreath bearing the inscrip-
tion:—

"In memory of Pegoud, who died a
hero's death. From his adversary."
It is recalled that a French aviator
recently flew over the German lines and
dropped a wreath where the famous
caricaturist De Losques was killed.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN
CHINA.

According to recent announcements in
Washington a group of Americans, some-
what mysteriously termed the "depart-
ment of an American vested interest in
China," is about to "hustle" for a far
share of China's trade. The scheme is
said to have been developed by the Ameri-
can Minister, Mr. Paul S. Reinsch,
Mr. J. H. Arnold, American Commercial
Attache at Peking, and Dr. Edward E.
Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign
and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Reinsch is
said to have taken to Washington a pro-
gramme framed by himself and Mr.
Arnold, which was submitted to Dr.
Pratt, Mr. Lansing and other officials.
It was generally endorsed and the Bureau
of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has,
it is added, already begun work along
the lines suggested. Apparently the
State Department officials have been
watching commercial conditions in
China and the plan now proposed is to
develop an American interest which will
be powerful enough to meet the competi-
tion of other nations. Work in the
desired direction has already been begun
by agents of the Commerce Bureau in the
United States. What the truth of these
reports may be it would be interesting
to know. They sound a brave aggressive.
—N.C. Daily News.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—The undermentioned are granted
leave of absence as follows:—
Pte. U. Santos from 12th October, 1915,
to 12th April, 1916.
Lieut. R. Brown from 19th October,
1915, to 19th October, 1916.
Corpl. E. W. Carpenter from 1st Novem-
ber, 1915, to 15th September, 1916.

RESIGNATIONS.

2.—Pte. T. K. Wong is permitted to
resign, dated 8th October, 1915.
Gr. W. Birlough is permitted to resign,
on leaving the Colony, dated 12th
October, 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Wednesday, 13th inst.
5.15 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—
Fall in at Headquarters and proceed
to Murray Parade Ground for Section
Drill and Skirmishing.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Signalling
practice at Headquarters. Remain-
der, nil.

DETAIL.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until 16th inst.: Centre Section
M. G. Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Wright.
Detachment Camp, Kowloon.
Officer on duty: Capt. W. H. Scott.
On duty to-night: Civil Service Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Lindsell.
On duty 14th inst.: No. 1 Section Artillery.
Butty.
Officer on duty: Capt. Wolfe or Lieut.
Kennett.
Orderly Sergeant until 16th instant:
Sergeant Schnepel.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ON REPORT.

The following will report themselves at the
Central Police Station, at 5.30 p.m., on
Friday, October 16th, in uniform.
(A).—Absent from Combined Parade, Octo-
ber 7th: V. Xvanovich, A. Remedios,
J. M. Victor, Wong Chak Nam, and
Man Tat Cheung.

(B).—Absent from Piquet Duty, October
9th: P. C. Lindsay.
(C).—Attending Parade without Roll Book:
Sergeant Lammert.

PARADES (EASTERN).

Tuesday, October 12th:—
No. 1 Co. for each shift, as in Orders
of October 9th and 11th. Inspector
Wilden visits.
Wednesday, October 13th:—
5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant or Senior P.-c.
and seven P.-cs. from No. 3 Company.
8.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Rossar (8), Williams
(3), Wright (3), Grimble (6), Hooper
(8), Ormiston (8). Inspector Taylor
visits.

Thursday, October 14th:—
One Sergeant or Senior P.-c. and seven
P.-cs. from No. 3 Company for each
shift.

Friday, October 15th:—
One Sergeant or Senior P.-c. and seven
P.-cs. from No. 2 Company for each
shift.

PATROLS (EASTERN).

Tuesday, October 12th:—
5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. S. Bux and Omer
Arculli.
8.50 p.m.—P.-cs. A. A. Sany and A.
Hassan.

Wednesday, October 13th:—
5.50 p.m.—A. M. Noor and A. Ismail.
8.50 p.m.—E. Arculli and E. Moosdeen.

Thursday, October 14th:—
5.50 p.m.—P.-cs. Abdul Hamid and R.
Rumjahn.
8.50 p.m.—M. M. Omer and S.
Moosdeen.

Inspector Saidar Khan will visit.
Friday, October 15th:—
5.50 p.m.—M. R. Sallah and A. R.
Rahman.

8.50 p.m.—A. G. Suffiad and Hassan
Khan.
Sergeant Khawas Khan will visit.

Saturday, October 16th:—
5.50 p.m.—Sheikh Hamid and M. Abbas.
8.50 p.m.—Jacob Mohamad and Fatty
Deen.

Sergeant O. Arculli will visit.
Thursday, October 14th:—
5.50 p.m.—Kin (5), Maxwell (8), and
Inspector Alameda (P).
8.50 p.m.—Wilks (8), Gaskell (8), and
Henderson (P).

PARADES.

(CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.—MUFTI AND
RIFLES.)
Wednesday, October 13th:—
No. 2 Co. and Recruits No. 3 Co.
Thursday, October 14th:—
1st, 3rd, and 4th Platoons No. 1 Co.
Friday, October 15th:—
3rd and 4th Platoons and Recruits No.
3 Company.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICES.
October 13th, 15th, 19th, and 20th, at 6
p.m. sharp.

F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANYONE interested in Horticulture is eligible as a Member.

Persons wishing to join should communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

Non-Members who intend to exhibit will receive a copy of the Schedule for next year's Show on application.

A. NICOL,
Quarry Bay,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1915. [1074]

WANTED.

SECOND and THIRD ENGINEERS, also
THIRD OFFICERS—with Certificates.
Apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1915. [1075]

WANTED.

CONSULABLE CONSTABLE; wages \$100
per month rising to \$140, with free House;
age 20-45 (limited extension for Army or Navy
Man). Knowledge of Hindustani a recommendation.
Apply by letter stating experience,
references, &c., with copies of testimonials, to—
H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Canton. [1057]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club
House, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the
14th October, 1915, at 5.15 p.m.
Business:—As set forth in the Notice in the
Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1915. [1056]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES'
ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1912.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA &
MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL
OF FIFTY CENTS (50 cts.) per Share has been
declared in this matter, and that the same may
be received at the Offices of the Liquidators,
St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong, on or after
TUESDAY, 12th October, 1915.
No return of Capital will be made unless
Share Certificates are produced when applying
for payment.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, the 5th day of October, 1915. [1066]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S
LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK.

IN AID OF

LOCAL CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN—
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND,
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
BELGIAN RELIEF,

and
THE CHILDREN IN M. C. L. HOMES
whose fathers have been killed in action,
to be held in the

GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE
(by kind permission of His Excellency
THE GOVERNOR),

ON SATURDAY, 30th OCTOBER,
from 2 to 6 p.m.

Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper
Albert Road.

Prices of Admission: Adults 30 Cts.
Children 10
All Members and Associates free.

Come to See the "MERRIE MUMMERS,"
5.30 p.m. Tickets \$1.

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES, IOES
SWEETS, TEA, BRAN TUB,
CHRISTMAS TREE.

NO CHITS TAKEN.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1915. [1071]



SPECIAL LICENCE ISSUED UNDER
KING'S REGULATION No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS A Special Licence was issued
by me on the 8th day of September,
1915, permitting all British Subjects, firms or
corporations to trade with certain persons and
bodies of persons of Ottoman nationality
residing and doing business in China, I, His
Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, hereby
announce that the following persons of Ottoman
nationality are to be included in the list of those
persons named in the aforesaid Special Licence
with whom all British Subjects, firms or
corporations are permitted to trade, namely:
J. A. DAVID, of Shanghai, Import and Export
Merchant; E. S. KAPOORIE, of Shanghai,
Sharebroker; E. E. KAPOORIE, of Shanghai,
Sharebroker and Member of the Shanghai Stock
Exchange; S. H. A. KHURD, of Shanghai,
Mining Prospector; and N. NOUR, of Hankow,
of the firm of NOUR & Co., Silk and Hide
Merchants.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, 24th September, 1915. [1063]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

LARGE and AIRY OFFICES (1st Floor)
in best located business part of town,
with all modern conveniences. Moderate rent.
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1915. [1065]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months
from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO
MESS," No. 6, THE PEAK.
Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
2, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [1048]

TO LET.

NO. 6, LYCEUM VILLAS,
Nos. 1 and 6, TORRENS BUILDINGS,
Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for
occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [983]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater
Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, overlooking Harbour.
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanat Road,
Kowloon. Immediate possession; and
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th
October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges,
Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class
Modern Apartments throughout, including
Water Carriage System.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN
ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room,
immediate possession, house in excellent order.
Terms Court and Garden.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at
2, Connaught Road, at present in the
occupation of Messrs. Denny & Bowley.
HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
88, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT."
41, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,
GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. R. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARLAWY,
No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK.
5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street,
Ground Floor.
Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS
6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 3, Barrows Street,
Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"MELION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished
(6 Rooms).
No. 2, DES VCEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th October, 1915. [45]

INTIMATION



Superior Quality and Real Merit

Receives Deserved Recognition.

THE GRAND PRIZE

has been awarded to

RAINIER
BEER

by the

PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION,

SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

Rainier Beer is the ONLY Beer
honoured by receiving The Grand
Prize, the Highest Award Possible.

Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VCEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, October 13th, 1915.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

WERE the times normal the civilised
world would have been ringing during
these last five months with execrations
and protests against the appalling mas-
sacres which are being daily perpetrated
by the unspeakable Turk in Armenia.
Lord CREWE stated in the House of Lords
recently that not since the days of
TAMERLANE (the terrible Tartar con-
queror of some five centuries ago) has
there been so hideous a crime on such a
scale as the Turks have perpetrated
during the last few months in Armenia.
To call the details of these atrocities
"shocking" is to use as mild a descrip-
tion as could possibly be found for
savagery so dreadful. "The whole of
the Armenian population at Trebizond,"
Lord CREWE informed the House of
Lords, "had been taken to the sea in
boats and drowned. Altogether, possibly
800,000 people had been destroyed."
They have not all been destroyed
by the comparatively humane pro-
cess of drowning. Signor CORRINI,
who until recently was the Italian
Consul-General at Trebizond, has
told of "executions in mass" for a
whole month before his departure at the
end of July. Under his windows, he
said, passed by columns of Armenians
imploping help, which it was impossible
to give them on account of the presence
of 15,000 soldiers, besides gendarmes and
a number of volunteers from the Com-
mittee of Union and Progress. It was
impossible, he said, to describe the
scenes of desolation, tears, curses,
suicides, sudden insanity, fire, shooting
in the streets, in the houses, and in the
country. Hundreds of corpses were
found every day in the streets. Violated
women, children carried off from their
families and placed in boats, clad in
nothing more than a shirt, then drowned
in the Black Sea or the rivers—these are
some of the episodes. Well might the
Consul cry out in despair: "When one
has witnessed for a month daily scenes
of this terrible character, without being
in a position to do anything, one

wonders: Have not all the cannibals and
wild beasts of the world sought refuge in
Constantinople? Such massacres cry out
for the vengeance of all Christendom.
If people know what I know, had seen
what I have seen, and heard what I
have heard, all the Christian Powers
still neutral would rise against Turkey
and cry anathemas against the barbarous
Government and the savage Committee, as
well as hold responsible the Austrians
and Germans who tolerate and even aid
crimes which are unparalleled in ancient
or modern history. It is an unspeakable
shame and horror." That any civilised
being can give encouragement to such
atrocious savagery seems incredible, but
Lord CREWE has told us that though the
British Government has no official con-
firmation of German complicity, the
statement that German Consular officials
not merely looked on but encouraged
these horrors has been freely made by
American observers in a position to know.
At all events, no one will find it difficult
to agree with Lord CREWE when he says
that even though there be no trust-
worthy evidence of German complicity,
yet in view of Germany's present influ-
ence at Constantinople her moral
responsibility is unquestionable. The
British Government has declared its
intention to hold the Turkish Govern-
ment responsible for these massacres,
and more recently we have been told by
cable that the American Ambassador at
Constantinople has been instructed to
inform the Porte that unless the
Armenian massacres cease "the friendly
relations between the United States and
Turkey will be threatened." The
Turkish excuse for these massacres
appears to be that there has been some
revolutionary activity in Armenian
circles, and that what has happened must
therefore be regarded as just an incident
of the great war. Whatever truth there
might be in this allegation nothing can
justify or excuse in the eyes of the world
the savage and wholesale destruction of
men, women and children, which has been
going on in Armenia now for
months with the knowledge, and it would
even seem at the instigation, of the
Government at Constantinople whose
deliberately conceived policy it is to rid
Turkish territory of the entire Armenian
population. Crowds of Armenians have
taken refuge in the Caucasus in extreme
distress, and are reported to be dying
at the rate of a hundred daily, despite
splendid local efforts to relieve the
misery. The magnitude of the great war
in Europe, with its appalling daily
sacrifice of life, has so completely monopol-
ised public attention throughout the
world that this appalling crime against
civilisation and humanity in the Asiatic
dominion of Turkey has failed up to the
present to receive adequate attention.
The publication of the fullest authorita-
tive information obtainable regarding
these unparalleled atrocities must shock
the conscience of every civilised com-
munity and nation, and at the
same time afford added proof of the
fact that the Allied Powers in
their war against the Turk, as well
as against the Germanic alliance, are
fighting for Civilisation and Humanity
against sheer barbarity.

A mail for Europe and Siberia closes
to-morrow at 3 p.m.

What is described as "a cold snap"
brought the thermometer down to 73 at
Singapore last week.

A Sunday's collection at the Cathedral
at Shanghai amounting to \$130 was
stolen last week from the Rev. W. H.
Price's writing desk in his study.

Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education,
is to open the Queen's College Recreation
Club Pavilion, immediately east of the
Polo Ground, on Friday, October 22nd, at
5 p.m.

At the recent Oxford Local Examination
St. Stephen's Girls' College sent in seven
candidates. A cablegram has now been
received saying that all of them have been
successful.

The Mount Austin Man's Society has
arranged for a lantern lecture to be given
in the Recreation Hall, Mount Austin
Barracks, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The
subject is: "A Trip Across Canada." The
lecture will be open to all.

Mr. Rupert Atkinson, son of the late
Mr. Brennan Atkinson, of Shanghai, and
Mrs. Atkinson, of Berkhamstead, near
London, was gazetted on August 15th
1st Lieutenant, West African Regiment,
and is now on active service at the
Cameroons.

The attention of those of our readers
interested in horticulture is directed to
an advertisement appearing in the first
column of this page.

Many complaints of the very unsatisfac-
tory manner in which mails from Hong-
kong for British North Borneo are
received have been brought to the notice of
the Committee of the British North
Borneo Chamber of Commerce. The Secre-
tary has been instructed to address the
Postmaster-General in Hongkong on the
subject, with a view to seeing if the ser-
vice cannot be very much improved.

A very popular resident of Nagasaki
has just left that port for Shanghai in
the person of Mr. J. H. Wallace, who
is severing a connection with Nagasaki
of over twenty years. He came out from
home—Scotland—to Messrs. Holme,
Ringer & Co., and for several years past
has had charge of their shipping depart-
ment. He is now proceeding to Mukden
for the China Mutual Insurance Com-
pany.

The T.K.K. steamer *Tenyo Maru*,
which left Yokohama for San Francisco
on the 25th ult., is reported to have been
overtaken by a typhoon at midnight on
the day of departure. The vessel returned
towards Tateyama for eight hours, in
order to avoid the centre of the typhoon.
After the passing of the typhoon, the
steamer resumed her course, but a rough
sea still prevailed until the 28th, when
calm weather was experienced.

The Medical Officer of Health reports
that during the week ending October
9th a fatal case of plague was reported
from Mongkoktau. Since January
there have been 135 cases, all Chinese,
and 131 deaths. During the last week,
also, there have been two cases, British
and Chinese, of diphtheria, one of which
proved fatal. There were also eleven
cases of enteric fever, one British, one
Portuguese, one Indian and the rest
Chinese, six of which were attended
with fatal results.

At Shanghai on the 14th ult., a little girl
named Lina Wilson met with a tramcar
accident in which her foot was crushed.
After the accident blood poisoning set
in, and the exhausted condition of the
poor little sufferer caused a delay in
amputation which eventually took place.
The patient, however, despite every medi-
cal attention and nursing, was in too
weak a condition to combat such a trial
on her constitution and she passed away
last week. The deepest sympathy is felt
for her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E.
Wilson.

Further formal evidence was given at
the Magistracy yesterday in the
enquiry into the sinking of the steam
launch *Sui Fung*. A Chinese constable
stated that the vessel took a quarter of an
hour to sink. Some of the passengers,
when the launch started sinking, clam-
bered on to the awning and so on to the
wharf. The launch had about 800 piculs
of cargo on board, whereas usually the
boat only carried about 400 or 500 piculs.
The hearing was adjourned until to-day.
We understand that another dead body
has been recovered.

PRESS AND PUBLICITY.

SEQUEL TO SUMMARY COURT
ACTION.

The desirability or otherwise of pub-
lishing the name of a witness called in
connection with a case, when the witness
wishes his or her name to be suppressed,
was mentioned by the Puisne Judge
(Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) in a Summary
Court action yesterday in which Chan
Yee, a cook boy, sued Myrtle Nicholas,
18, Hollywood Road, for \$80, balance of
wages due.

Plaintiff gave evidence in support of
his claim, after which the defendant
handed in a letter.

His lordship said he could not see the
letter of a person who was away. He
also informed defendant that when the
case was first mentioned she applied
to have it taken in Chambers because a
certain gentleman who was to give evi-
dence did not wish to appear in open
Court. If her witness did not wish to
give evidence in open Court he might
say that he did not think it was neces-
sary that his name should be made
public. If the writer of the letter she
had handed in wished to help her he
should come forward and give evidence,
and if he did so, and did not desire his
name to be mentioned, it need not be.
Defendant—Well, I don't want it
published.

His lordship—I do not know; but I
see no reason why the Press should pub-
lish his name if he does not wish his
name to appear. But that is a matter
for the gentlemen of the Press.
The case was subsequently adjourned
for the attendance of this witness.

THE ROLE OF A MARINE
COURT.

"NOT A LUNATIC ASYLUM."

At the Marine Court yesterday Com-
mander Beckwith and a defendant had
quite an entertaining passage of words
during which the latter was emphati-
cally informed that the Court was
"not a lunatic asylum." The case was
one in which W. S. Bailey, owner of
the steam launch "Bailey No. 2," was
charged with unlawfully plying his
steam-launch for hire to tow junks with-
out a license.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.
Rufo Rocha, Junk Inspector, said
that on September 3rd he saw the steam
launch "Bailey No. 2" towing cargo
boats. They failed to produce the
license when he went alongside.

The defendant pleaded that he sub-let
his launch.

Commander Beckwith—Why are you
taking up my time by pleading not
guilty when you are obviously guilty.
The launch was trading in September
and was not licensed till October. If
you go on speaking till Christmas you
cannot say that you are "not guilty."
I cannot go any further into this. It
is a waste of time.

Defendant—It is wasting my time, as
well.

His Worship—I do not care a fig
about your time. You are here to
answer the law. You say you are not
guilty, when on the face of it you are.

Defendant—I submit I am not guilty.

The Magistrate—You are the owner of
the launch?—Yes. I have some corres-
pondence here.

His Worship—I am not going to waste
through tons of stuff that are not rele-
vant to the matter. You cannot sublet
the launch for hire without coming
under the law.

Defendant—I acquainted you imme-
diately with the fact that I had sublet
it. I have the letters here.

His Worship—How long have you been
working this harbour?—Eighteen years.

And you were not aware you would
have to license it?

Defendant—No, I was not aware of it.

I acquainted you with the fact that I
had sublet the launch, and on receipt
of your reply that a license was neces-
sary, I immediately took out a license
and told the man that if he used it for
towing lighters he was responsible.

Defendant then held up a bundle of
correspondence.

Commander Beckwith—Do not shake
your arms and gesticulate here, or I
will commit you for contempt of Court,
you behave yourself in a respectful
manner here. This is not a lunatic
asylum, this is a Marine Court. Let
me have those papers.

The case was adjourned.

SLANG ON THE STAGE.

PICTURESQUE YANKEEISMS FROM
"KICK-IN."

American slang terms, like the American
bottle-nosed boots are striking without
being beautiful, says the *Daily News*.
Both are a feature of the American
invasion of London, though the boots could
never hope for the success which has been
achieved by the slang. It has been left to
the newly-imported crime play, *Kick-In*,
to show Londoners how completely they
can be captured by language which has
no relation to respectable conversation on
this side of the Atlantic at all. If *Kick-In*
were as full of our native slang as it is
of Yankeeisms the British play-goer would
probably find it tiresome. *Kick-In*'s first
night London audience seemed as delig-
hted with the quaint talk as with the suc-
cession of thrills which make up the action
of this remarkable play.

Most of the critics went astray with
regard to the meaning of the title. There
appears a general impression that *Kick-In*
is to be interpreted in the sense of "getting
bust." What it really means, a *Daily News*
representative was informed by an expert
at the Vaudeville Theatre, is just
the opposite. To "*Kick-in*" is to give
up, or acknowledge defeat.

"VIVID AND ILLUMINATING."

The most overworked Yankeeism of
recent times, the emphasised word "some"
(the use of which, however, is claimed to
have had its origin in this country), occurs
infrequently in the new play and will
soon find itself superseded. "It is a
most vivid, illuminating language," de-
clared the expert, and he had no doubt
that description by allusive analogy, is
going to catch on.
"She's the baby that keeps him with a
squeak in his shoes." Once you have the
key, it is quite easy to understand this is
a reference to the woman whose influence
on her man is such that he does nothing
of which he need be ashamed—i.e. that he
does not matter who sees of him. When you
hear that "he's a big box like no one else
can, and his signature is all over the place,"
you are intended to understand that his
signature is so unique and that traces of his
work are everywhere.

"You can't make her spill anything,"
means, obviously, that she won't tell—just
as obviously as the phrase, "He wouldn't
give you the right time if he had it on his
wrist" means that he is a very stingy
man.

THE WAR.

ALLIES MAKING HEADWAY.

DESPITE FIERCE GERMAN RESISTANCE.

THE INVASION OF SERBIA.

SOME HEAVY FIGHTING.

RUSSIANS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

SEVERAL GERMAN REVERSES.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY'S SEVERE REVERSE ON BRITISH FRONT.

AN ATTACK IN GREAT STRENGTH.

LONDON, October 12th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that the German attack south of La Bassée Canal on the 8th inst. was made in great strength, but not a man succeeded in getting within forty yards of our trenches. An attack between Hulluch and the quarries was similarly repulsed.

Our reserves were not required at any point, and we certainly inflicted a most severe reverse upon the enemy.

Our casualties prove to be smaller than the first estimates.

ENEMY TRENCHES CHOKED WITH DEAD.

PARIS, October 12th.

A French eyewitness of the capture of Tahure Hill says it was the result of strong artillery preparation preceding brave attacks. The enemy trenches everywhere were choked with corpses. Seven lines of trenches echeloned to a depth of three kilometres had to be carried, and thanks to the artillery work this was done with comparative ease. The German prisoners, who were suffering from hunger and thirst, said that part of the garrison in the village of Tahure actually panicked and deserted owing to the violence of the fire. The Germans' terrific efforts on the 7th inst. to retake the Hill did not gain them an inch, and only resulted in a costly defeat.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, October 11th.

A communiqué states that the German artillery has been only fair in its intensity. The French batteries replied everywhere very effectively. The communiqué adds that fresh reports confirm that the violent counter-attacks by the Germans during the last few days against the British and French fronts before Loos and northward thereof have resulted in complete and costly defeat. The principal assault, by three to four German divisions, was completely repulsed and dispersed. The number of enemy dead in front of the Allied lines is estimated at between 7,000 or 8,000.

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

PARIS, October 12th.

A communiqué says:—

We very appreciably progressed in the wood west of the Souchez-Angres railway in the Souchez Valley and east of the Givenchy wood redoubt.

We also gained ground on crests towards La Folie. A hundred Guardsmen were captured.

We made fresh progress in Champagne, north-east of Tahure, and captured by a vigorous attack the whole German work south-east of the village on the flank of the La Goutte ravine. One hundred and eight prisoners were taken here.

Our guns effectively countered the German guns violently bombarding our new positions. There have been particularly intense artillery duels at Les Eparges, Pretre Wood, north of Reillon, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges south of Steepbach and the outskirts of Thann.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ARRESTED.

BIG MOVEMENTS WHICH FAILED.

INITIATIVE PASSES TO THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, October 12th.

It is now clear that the German offensive in Russia is not merely arrested, but the initiative has passed to the Russians. Experts at Petrograd point out that the Germans in the Dvinsk region have failed to outflank the Russians. They have now shortened their front from seventy to twenty-seven miles, and are making stubborn frontal attacks at ghastly cost. The Russians, under General Evert, are growing stronger everywhere, and are pressing the enemy back both in the Dvinsk region and southwards towards Galicia, capturing thousands of prisoners. A strong attack on the river Styr on Thursday night resulted in a Russian advance of four miles, and the capture of the enemy's first and second positions. The feature of the Russian operations is their daring bayonet attacks by night, giving the Germans no respite.

MURDEROUS RUSSIAN ARTILLERY FIRE.

PETROGRAD, October 12th.

The latest communiqué says:—

The Russians north-west and south-west of Dvinsk are attacking the Germans, whom they dislodged from villages and trenches and pursued, and have occupied a fresh line.

There has been fierce fighting on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railway, the Russian artillery developing a murderous fire.

The Russians have occupied the enemy's third-line trenches on the left bank of the Styr below Kolki.

Eight enemy counter-attacks west of Dorajno were repulsed.

FATE OF VILNA.

LONDON, October 12th.

Fugitives from Vilna who have arrived at Petrograd state that the town burned for three days after the Russian evacuation. Only 12,000 inhabitants remain, mostly children.

THE NEAR EAST

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND THE NEAR EASTERN POSITION.

PARIS, October 12th.

The Premier to-day makes an important statement on the Near Eastern position to the United Parliamentary Commissions.

It is not improbable that a secret session of the Chamber will be afterwards demanded to discuss the whole position.

LATER.

The Government has suddenly decided not to furnish the joint meeting of the Parliamentary Commissions with the promised explanations of the military situation, preferring to make a statement publicly in the Senate or the Chamber as soon as possible; probably on Thursday.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANS DESECRATE THE HOLY LAND.

LONDON, October 12th.

Aged refugees from Syria and Palestine have arrived at Alexandria. They state that the Germans have installed observation posts on the Mount of Olives, and a shooting range on Mount Golgotha. They have also requisitioned thousands of peasants to dig trenches in the Holy Land.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH NAVAL CHANGES.

PARIS, October 11th.

Admiral Dartigo du Fournet has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet in succession to Admiral Lapeyrière, who has resigned on account of ill-health.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO-BOATS DESTROY TURKISH SUPPLIES.

PETROGRAD, October 12th.

A Naval communiqué states that two Russian torpedo-boats off the Anatolian coast destroyed nineteen Turkish sailing ships with cargoes for the Turkish troops. One blew up. The others carried grain.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

COPENHAGEN, October 12th.

Yesterday a submarine, believed to be British, sank a German collier off Oeland and shelled and forced the German steamer Germania to run ashore.

The crews of both ships were saved.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOLD ASSAULTS.

ROME, October 12th.

A communiqué states that the Italians between the Adige and Brenta rivers carried out bold assaults on the enemy positions, breaching the entanglements, destroying works and capturing prisoners.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"RUSSIA'S GOAL IS BERLIN."

PETROGRAD, October 11th.

M. Khvostoff, the new Minister who is succeeding Prince Chierbatoff, gave audience to a number of pressmen and declared himself unequivocally against a preventive censorship, which he likened to serfdom. He was strongly in favour of the development of trade unions, and fully sympathised with the desire for internal reforms, but he disapproved of the methods of the Moscow Congresses. Fundamental changes were only possible in the calmer atmosphere after the war. His appointment, he said, disproved the rumours of German influence on Russia. "Our goal is Berlin" he said.

WORK FOR GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, October 12th.

It is stated in Copenhagen that the crews of all the warships at Kiel and Heligoland are being transferred to the Eastern and Western fronts.

BRITISH BRIGADIER-GENERAL KILLED.

LONDON, October 12th.

Brigadier-General Frank Wormald has been killed in action in France.

ANOTHER M.P. KILLED.

LONDON, October 12th.

The Hon. Charles Thomas Mills M.P. has been killed in action.

(The deceased represented the Usbridge Division of Middlesex in the United Interests. He was a Lieutenant in the West Kent Yeomanry.)

THE GERMAN WAY.

LONDON, October 12th.

Lieutenant Colonel Brodell, the tallest man in the Indian Army, has arrived at Brighton. With six wounds he lay helpless and alone for three days and nights between the Anglo-German lines in France, during which time he was robbed by the Germans.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE INVASION OF SERBIA.

WHY BELGRADE WAS ABANDONED.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

NISH, October 12th.

A communiqué dated the 9th inst. states that the enemy crossed the Danube between Semendria and Gradischte all day and night on Thursday, and, covered by the most violent fire from the Belgrade front, reached the railway on the Danube quay, the Serbians abandoning Gypsy Island. Meanwhile, the enemy's advance on the Save was arrested, his attacks were repulsed with the heaviest loss, and attempts to force a crossing of the Drina were defeated.

Fighting was continued at Belgrade on Friday, when Serbian artillery sank an enemy gunboat, and another was badly damaged and ran ashore. The enemy's artillery fire was especially heavy, and the guns were most violent all day and night on Friday in the Semendria-Gradischte sector. Nevertheless, the enemy were unable to advance beyond Ram. Eventually, the Serbians abandoned Belgrade in order to spare the city from bombardment by heavy guns, and withdrew to positions near the town. The communiqué emphasises that the occupation of Belgrade gives the enemy no military advantage.

Four enemy attacks on the Save near Obrenovatz were repulsed with heavy losses. The Serbian guns destroyed one or two bridges of boats, and prevented the enemy repairing the same. Enemy attacks on the Drina on Friday proved ineffectual and very costly.

THE GERMANS USE POISON GAS.

LONDON, October 11th.

A Reuter telegram received to-day announces that the Germans invading Serbia have many twelve-inch howitzers among their array of guns.

The enemy on Saturday used poison gases at Shabitz, in the north-west corner of Serbia.

GERMAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, October 12th.

A Berlin communiqué says the crossing of the Danube between Shebatz and Gradischte has been completed, and the heights between Zarkowo and Hirvowo, south of Belgrade, have been captured. So far the Germans have captured 1,542 prisoners and 17 guns, including two heavy guns.

POMPOUS GERMAN NEWS.

AMSTERDAM, October 11th.

The bulk of the Serbian news is still from German sources and is pompously phrased in order to impress neutrals. To-night's Berlin communiqué states that further battles have developed on the Drina between Shebatz and Gradischte.

The crossing of the Danube has been completed and two heights southward of Belgrade and at the bend of the Danube at Ram have been stormed. Local artillery actions have taken place at Orsove. The communiqué claims that the Germans have taken 1,500 prisoners, two heavy guns, ten field guns and five machine-guns.

ALLIED TROOPS STILL LANDING.

LONDON, October 12th.

French correspondents at Salonika state that the Allies continue to land regularly. A complete division with artillery started inland on Saturday.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FOR SERBIA.

LONDON, October 12th.

The French Press is keenly discussing the question whether the Western front can be thinned in order to send an ample expeditionary force to Serbia.

POPULATION READY TO RESIST BULGARIANS.

LONDON, October 12th.

Telegrams from Rome state that the population of Macedonia and Serbia have gathered together in armed bands to repel the Bulgarians. Men certified as unfit, women and old men everywhere in Serbia are arming to defend their country.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ROUMANIA TO MOBILISE?

LONDON, October 12th.

A meeting of members of the Chamber at Bukharest unanimously passed a resolution demanding mobilisation.

THE ENEMY'S STRENGTH.

LONDON, October 12th.

A telegram from Nish to Paris states that the enemy crossed the Save at Semendria in masses of troops estimated at more than an Army Corps. So far a German Army Corps, a Bavarian Division and a Prussian Division are reported. This army is strong in artillery, has an enormous quantity of ammunition, and its fire is extremely deadly.

ALLIES' PLANS CHANGED.

LONDON, October 12th.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily News reports that the original plans of the Allies have been changed. Troops are still landing at Salonika, but, instead of small parties going steadily inland, large numbers are being massed at Salonika.

RUMANIA CONCENTRATING TROOPS.

LONDON, October 12th.

Rumania is concentrating troops on the Bulgarian frontier.

A SERBIAN MINISTER'S PREDICTION.

PARIS, October 12th.

M. Veslies, the Serbian Minister to Paris, declared to representatives of Le Matin after he had learned of the capture of Belgrade: "If the army which we expect from our Allies permits us to devote all our forces to fighting our assailant who comes from the North, we shall do this without uneasiness; the enterprise of our enemies will turn against them, and once more Serbia will victoriously oppose a wave of invaders."

A Serbian Captain who is on a mission to Paris, said: Let the Allies look after the Bulgarians. We shall go to battle singing."

A BULGARIAN MINISTER ON BULGARIA'S TURPITUDE.

LONDON, October 12th.

Interviewed by the Amsterdam Telegraf's correspondent at Petrograd, the Bulgarian Minister, M. Madjaroff, stated that the Bulgarian Government's adventure would remain in ignominy in history. He dwelt on the fact that Bulgaria had been liberated by Russia, and he regarded Bulgaria's future as very dark because she had failed in her moral obligations. He was returning to Bulgaria to tell the full truth.

ITALY AND THE CRISIS.

ROME, October 12th.

Signor Sallandra, President of the Council, is going to the front to-night to consult with the King. It is understood that important Balkan affairs will be discussed.

DUC DE MONTPENSIER TO KING OF BULGARIA.

A COUSIN'S CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, October 12th.

The Duc de Montpensier has sent to the King of Bulgaria, who is his cousin, a telegram in which he says, *inter alia*:—"Your saintly mother, my Aunt Clementine, your uncles and those noble and unsullied soldiers Orleans, Aumale, Nemours and Chartres, if they hear the earth's uproar, must rise from their graves to hurl their curse in your face, and I, who so often have sent you my affectionate and loving wishes, know you no more, and abandon you to your apostasies and remorse, your Turks and your Boches."

A MURDERER'S DISPATCH TO THE ASHI.

A Muroan despatch to the Asahi says the British steamer *Shimosa* (4,231 tons), which left Yokohama for New York, via Panama, on the 25th ult., was overtaken by a storm and 105 tons of coal stored on deck was washed away. Being short of fuel, the vessel entered Muroan. Her crew consists of eight British officers and 41 Chinese sailors.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PEOPLE AND THE MONARCHY.

PEKING, October 11th.

The President, in a mandate, states that according to the Constitutional compact sovereign rights are vested in a body of citizens; consequently the question respecting a change in the form of Government must be decided by the will of the people. The authorities are instructed to maintain order in the respective districts, and await quietly the final decision of the people.

MR. AGLEN HONOURED.

PEKING, October 11th.

The President has conferred upon Mr. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the First-Class Chaiho decoration.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

PEKING, October 11th.

The 10th inst., which was the President's birthday, was observed quietly.

FRENCH ART AND CHINA.

MEMORIALS OF THE DAYS WHEN CHINA WAS GREAT.

His Excellency Mr. Lou Cheng-shiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, invited several members of the Corps Diplomatique to luncheon on Monday. In connection with the event our French contemporary, *Le Journal de Pékin*, has published an interesting article of which the following is an English version: With a happy inspiration His Excellency had arranged to receive the Ministers in a particularly artistic Chinese interior. The guests of the Minister for Foreign Affairs had the rare pleasure of admiring several specimens of the artistic treasures of China.

A PRESENT FROM LOUIS XV. Among these figured four pieces of exceptional and rare value; we refer to four magnificent Gobelins tapestries, recently brought over from the Palace of Jehol, where they had probably remained carefully rolled up for over 150 years. This explains their remarkably good state of preservation. These splendid products of French art of the 18th century, were sent, it is said, to the Emperor Ch'ien Lung by Louis XV. They possess from the purely artistic point of view, all the beauty of the best products that ever came out of our great French manufactory. But they also possess the curious peculiarity of representing Chinese or Mongol types, although in a perfectly conventional form. It is evident that the cartoons were arranged and the type drawn from indications supplied by the missionaries. The result is an amusing ethnological combination, which—and this is not the least remarkable—does not detract from the artistic beauty of the whole.

For what purpose and at what particular time was this truly royal present sent to Ch'ien Lung? This is not known. One notes, however, that the subject of the four panels is intended to glorify some Mussulman princess, probably one of the Imperial wives. One also finds in the four tapestries the figure of the same princess, in different attitudes. One of the most interesting scenes is one which represents her as assisting at a performance given by some conjurers.

DRAWINGS FROM CH'EN-LUNG.

One knows the extraordinary taste for art, shown by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung. The Jesuit missionaries who lived at the Imperial Court of Peking in the middle of the 18th century were well protected. In his work on Peking, Mgr. Favier relates that in 1771-1772 sixteen magnificent drawings depicting the battles of Ch'ien Lung were sent to France by Pere Benoit, where they were engraved at the cost of Louis XV, and under the direction of Cochin. These plates with the original drawings and two hundred copies were returned from Europe in two lots. The first seven arrived in Peking in the month of December 1772. One can, therefore, without the presumption attribute to this date the exchange of artistic compliments between the courts of France and China, the four tapestries of Jehol being the result.

Whatever this may be, for those who love the past and social history there are curious researches to be made in the Chinese as well as the Jesuit archives, in the Gobelins and in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. France and China were to each other at that period, fabulous countries. The sending of these Gobelins tapestries of Jehol marks one of those periodic passing contacts between the two countries which would to God they could all have been as pacific as this one—which have now culminated in our time to more intimate and fruitful relations.—*Peking Gazette*.

"KULTUR" IN CANADA.**GERMAN CLAIMS.****MR. D. A. THOMAS' MISSION.**

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, August 20th.

There are periodic alarms in Canada over the movements of Germans in the United States and in the Dominion, but there is no general apprehension of "raids" from across the border, and in the Western Provinces any effective organization of Germans and Austrians has been prevented by the Mounted Police.

It has been discovered that formidable political organizations of Germans exist in Alberta and Saskatchewan, where German leagues were formed two years ago. The chief objects of these leagues are to secure instruction in the German language in the public schools and to elect Germans to the Municipal Councils, the Legislatures, and the House of Commons. They claim to have secured better treatment of Germans in concentration camps, to have had many Germans liberated, and to have afforded necessary relief to Germans out of employment.

In a brochure issued by the Saskatchewan League it is said that the Germans have learned by what has been done here useful the association is, but they have also realized that if the association had been longer in existence and more thoroughly organized much more might have been done. Hence their problem for the future is better organization of all parts of German-speaking population in all parts of Canada, and they suggest that when the war is over this work must be energetically undertaken.

They protest that they are loyal, but insist that, out of the mixture of people scattered over Canada, there cannot come a population which shall be wholly English in its formation. It must be a characteristic of many elements, and it is urged that it will be well for Canada to appropriate some of the good things which the German mind has produced. It is explained that the Germans have a "cultural" mission, and that in order to fulfill this mission they must maintain the German language in Canada. "Only the German language in Canada," and the thought of Canada's welfare and the future of our children drive us forward in our work," they say.

There is reason to apprehend that these German organizations will be very active in political contests when the war is over, and there is significance in the fact that in Canada the German element is at least as strong as the German element in the United States, and in the Western Provinces it has been greatly swollen by recent immigration.

SUCCESS OF MR. THOMAS' VISIT.

It is now the general conviction in Canada that the war will be of long duration, but there is little depression and no pessimism. Industrial conditions have improved, chiefly through the distribution of war contracts and an abundant harvest. It is estimated that war contracts for Great Britain and the Allied Governments total \$250,000,000, and probably many more orders will follow. At first there was slowness in delivery—some contracts were allotted to factories with inadequate equipment and perhaps chiefly with the design to relieve industrial depression and unemployment—but deliveries have improved, and if there is now any delay it is in assembling.

Mr. D. A. Thomas, representing the War Office, expressed satisfaction with what has been achieved, and believes that additional orders could be safely placed in the Dominion. (If the exchange situation is unfavourable it must be remembered that it is as favourable in Canada as in the United States.) Between Mr. Thomas and Canadian manufacturers satisfactory relations were quickly established; any impression that may have existed on the one side that there was discrimination against the Dominion in favour of the neighbouring country has been dispelled, and on his side Mr. Thomas has been impressed with the patriotic spirit alike of manufacturers and workmen and the general disposition to be content with very moderate profits.

THE ELECTION QUESTION.

There is some revival of interest in the prospect of a General Election. On October 6th, 1916, Parliament will expire by effluxion of time, and it is recognized that there must soon be preparation for a contest, or else an agreement between the parties to postpone an election until peace is restored. Newspapers in sympathy with the Government suggest an agreement to delay dissolution until two years after the actual cessation of hostilities; but the Liberal Press, though it has opposed a "war contest" with some vehemence, is not very favourable to any agreement between the parties. Any such agreement would require Imperial sanction, but this, doubtless, would not be withheld if unanimously desired by the Government and the Opposition, the Commons and the Senate. Failing such an agreement, a war election is inevitable.

Twelve months hence the Government will have no power to avert dissolution, and naturally Ministers are anxious to have some freedom of action. We had four-year Parliaments under Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir John Macdonald, and by usage that period has become the natural life of a Canadian Parliament; but it is admitted that conditions are now exceptional, and unquestionably there is feeling in the country against a political contest. The position of the Government is difficult, but, apparently, they are not disposed to afford any relief. In the wisdom and discretion of Sir Robert Borden to deal with the question, however, there is increasing confidence. His addresses in London have expressed the common feeling of Canada, nothing he

has said has excited unfavourable criticism, and there is much satisfaction that he has been so greatly honoured in the Imperial capital and equal satisfaction that nothing of partisan favour has disfigured his utterances. It is recognized also that his admission to the British Cabinet for consultation with Imperial Ministers forebodes reorganization of the Empire when peace is restored, concession of greater privileges to the Dominion, and acceptance of greater responsibilities by the people of Canada.

A SUBMARINE ATTACK.**THE ESCAPE OF THE "ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN."**

The New York American, which has been telling the adventures of Carl Franz List, an American sailor, on board a German submarine, U-99, concludes the series with a description of how the U-99 tried to destroy the Anglo-Californian on Sunday, July 4th. The U-99 had discharged her last torpedo—and missed—shortly before sighting the Anglo-Californian.

We went for her without a single torpedo in our tubes, and with but a handful of shells for the deck gun. That meant surface work. We fired into her rudder, hoping to disable her, but she kept on steering in circles. U-99 was doing almost trial speed. The gun was eating up our last shells. But the wily commander of the Anglo-Californian's bridge kept working in spirals to escape. Our captain ordered the gun to aim at the bridge and sweep the deck underneath. The look-out noted that the steamer's skipper had fallen, and that some one was steering the ship flat on his stomach. Meanwhile boats were being lowered, but it was a mystery how they were kept from being swamped, as the Anglo-Californian never slowed once.

We were ordered to count the few remaining shells and aim accurately. We riddled the bridge and funnels with a furious fire, but the last round of ammunition was gone and there was no surrender of the Anglo-Californian, which was still zig-zagging. At a last resort a maxim was brought on deck and clamped to the top of the conning tower. It began to fire bullets in the belt. Less than a couple of hundred yards away we picked off the Anglo-Californian's crew whenever a head showed itself. Our fire was returned, rifle shots dropping on the deck and spluttering our conning tower.

The Anglo-Californian called for help over her wireless, and we had been hurt at it for over two hours, and assistance was coming to our prey. A grey patrol yacht turned up behind her bow, followed by a swarm of destroyers. Like lightning we scattered pell-mell for the conning tower hatch, and we were unshipping the maxim and handing the rifles below. Just as a shell whizzed over our heads and struck the water within 15ft. we dropped below the surface like a rock and we could hear the sound of the propellers of our pursuers overhead. Our captain ought to have the Iron Cross.

List relates that on the voyage home they sighted "the famous U-20, conqueror of the Lusitania."

CRITICAL HOUR PASSED.**M. CRUPPI ON THE IMMENSE FORCES OF RUSSIA.**

"The critical hour in Russia's fortunes has already passed," telegraphed M. Cruppi, ex-Foreign Minister, in a message to the *Matin* last month. "The German communiqué are laughing at the world when they paint Russia as a country exhausted and incapable henceforth of retaking the offensive."

Certainly the Army has sustained great losses, but the enemy knows well that fresh soldiers are rising from the soil by millions. I saw at Odessa battalions of new formation and all those who were manœuvring were men drawn from a single class which has furnished a contingent of 1,200,000 men. Recruits and soldiers at the front are alike inspired by the same ardour and heroism, and everyone knows the superiority of the Russian soldier over the German.

"The munitions crisis is over, and though progress in the matter of production of munitions is slow it is incessant, and daily grows in activity and method. Our Allies are served by immense forces. Their formidable winter will alone suffice to overthrow the imprudent invader. Their efforts, apparently tardy, day by day become better organized and ever more ardent."

"I have seen both at Moscow and Odessa considerable activity. Various members of the Duma have freely expressed criticisms regarding Russian administration, but, at all events, they desire before everything to hunt the Germans out of Russia. Let it be added that this year the harvest is superb. The agricultural labourer even if tried by so much sorrow and mourning, is at least satisfied on the point of material comfort. The upper classes, too, are imbued with the same sentiments."

A lady of high rank, just before leaving her immense property, called her servants together, giving to each a box of matches and commanding them to burn everything at the first sound of the cannon. "When I learn of these things," concludes M. Cruppi, "I cannot but ask myself whether the Germans—distant by so many versts from the towns that they are threatening—are abandoning themselves to foolhardiness and imprudence by launching their armies across this vast and dangerous soil."

A foreigner from Delagoa Bay, arrested at Johannesburg on August 29th, confessed that he was Captain, the commander of the German cruiser *Koenigsberg*, which was destroyed on the coast of German East Africa in November last. His colleagues, he said, had entrusted him with their cash (£2,000), hoping that he would get to Germany with it.

HOW GERMANY PREPARED.**MORE SECRET HISTORY IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

A most interesting declaration made before Major Dewar, the Union Provost-Marshal at Windhoek on May 27, has now been published. The declaration was signed by Pieter De Wet, a Boer, residing in German South-West Africa since 1905, who became a German subject in April, 1914, and was one of the notorious brothers who commanded the body of German Boers which attacked the Cape border posts at the outbreak of the war.

De Wet states that he was in Cape Colony in June, 1913, for the purpose of buying mules for the German Government when he met Maritz at Prieska. The latter informed De Wet that he had a plan.

Should there be a war one day in Europe to free our country from the British Government, and they have now placed me here to try to find out whether I can get into touch with Germans to provide us with arms in case we undertake anything of this sort. It was decided that De Wet should try to place Maritz in touch with a person named Voigts, who was highly esteemed by the German Government. Voigts sent a message to Maritz saying that his wish should be realized.

GOVERNOR'S PLANS.

De Wet proceeds to relate how the Governor, Dr. Seitz, sent an influential farmer, named Teinert, to get into touch with Maritz, and his efforts in this connection. The object was eventually effected, Teinert assuring Maritz that the Germans could give him sufficient artillery. It was also agreed to arrange a deputation should Dr. Seitz and General Beyers, when the latter should visit Maritz, between September 7 and 15.

Dr. Seitz went south a few days before September 15, in order to be as near the border as possible. On General Beyers' arrival, Dr. Seitz and von Heydebreck, the officer commanding, became most dissatisfied at the absence of the message from Colonel Maritz regarding General Beyers. Heydebreck declaring that they had lost good chances of fighting, and could do nothing until General Beyers appeared.

BORDER STATIONS ATTACKED.

On the suggestion of Andries de Wet, the Cape Police stations on the border were attacked in order to restore communication with Maritz. Hearing nothing of Maritz, Dr. Seitz later returned to Windhoek.

The statement also refers to the raising of a corps of Boer volunteers, which at the strongest numbered 120, and which crossed the border with a German battery of four guns and two pompoms, manned by eighty Germans. The corps was disbanded at the beginning of February, when rebel surrenders occurred at Upington. —*Reuter*.

MOUNTAIN WARFARE.**SPLENDID GUNNERY IN THE HIGH ALPS.**

There is something unreal, uneasy, about modern warfare as it is conducted to-day amongst the Trentine Alps, writes Mr. M. H. Donohoe, in a long despatch from the Italian front. The men in the trenches high up on the shell-torn sides of the Col di Lana sea each other occasionally when they emerge from their burrows and come to grips in the open. Then it is rarely rifle: it is chiefly bayonet, but frequently cold steel is replaced by the deadly hand grenade.

The Austrian guns at Chert, to the west of the Col di Lana, had been busy searching vainly for the Italian position. Now it was the turn of the Italian guns.

The officer spoke a few words in a low tone. "Range so-and-so, with common shell. Begin."

The order was repeated in the telephone box, and then was flashed over the wire to the officer-operator to the battery commander far away. Five seconds had barely elapsed when a shell cleft the air from behind the hills and exploded between the first and second lines of Austrian trenches.

"That's good, but lower, and to the right and left," commanded the officer. The telephone operator spoke again, the guns thundered anew, and this time so remarkably accurate was the shooting that six shells struck full in the first Austrian trench, twisting and tearing the concrete and earth-banked parapet as if it had been hit by an earthquake. It is hard to believe that the soldiers must have gone hard with the soldiers who were in the trench at the time.

The rain of common shell continued, and the Italian commandant, observing a movement amongst the garrison of the trench who were running in a crouching attitude along the uncovered communication ways towards the second line of trenches, gave a one-worded order, "Shrapnel!" And the shrapnel arrived quickly with deadly precision and overtook many of the fleeing Austrians before they could gain the sought-for cover.

And so the artillery fire went on until the steep sides of the Col di Lana were honeycombed afresh with gaping holes. All this time the Austrians gave no sign. But when the Italian fire ceased, the enemy's guns from the neighbourhood of Chert replied vigorously, but wildly.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.**TO-MORROW**

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 20th Oct.—2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Bazaar.

Wednesday, 3rd Nov.—2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

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Hongkong, 30th September, 1915. [1038]

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Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required for further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1915.

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Captain A. Wallace, 4789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.

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Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1008]

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Captain R. Webster, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 30th Nov. 1915.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1915. [1051]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND COLOMBO.

THE Steamship

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Captain J. W. Anderson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th Oct. will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1915. [1059]

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT,"

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NOTICE

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th October, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, 14th October, at 10 A.M.

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P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1915.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 12th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Day at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	29.97	29.97
Temperature	85	80	77
Humidity	69	88	77
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	4	2	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 11th 85

Lowest open air Temperature on 11th 78

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